

H.K.'s OCT. FISH EXPORTS SET POSTWAR RECORD

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Film Review

"Dead Of Night"

It is impossible to write of "Dead Of Night"—the Eagle-Lion picture now at the King's—with any justice to its considerable merit in the course of one short column. Suffice it to say that this British picture is one of the finest essays in the macabre ever screened, and though it may be compared with a similar American picture, "Flesh and Fantasy," the comparison would be chiefly one of theme rather than method. "Dead Of Night," which has a galaxy of fine stars including Melvyn Jones, Google Withers and Michael Redgrave, takes the form of a collection of horrible and supernatural experiences told by each of a group of people gathered in a country house. There is a theme running through the film of a man, Melvyn Jones, who discovers that the house and everyone in it have appeared to him before in a terrifying dream in which he finally kills someone and then is tormented by a mad, crazy whirlwind of horror in the distorted shapes of the characters in each of the other tales take part.

In such a picture it is extremely difficult to maintain the taut atmosphere and in places the movement does seem to lag. The beginning and the gradual build up are superbly done and hardly it is indeed who will not feel a ripple run down his spine. Some of the later tales, particularly one involving Naughton Wayne and Basil Radford, cause the carefully implied impression to fade, yet no one could quarrel with the wild, nightmarish sequences with which the picture ends—though there is a trick ending which leaves the audience guessing. This is a fine picture, a credit to the British cinema industry. The acting is superb particularly in a scene where a man's mirror reflects not his room but that of the mirror's previous owner who had gone mad and murdered his wife, just as he almost does. Technically (and this includes the playing of the London Philharmonic Orchestra) the film is handled extremely well and much of the horror is due to skilful and well timed camera work. If you think that you have good nerves, visit the King's this week—and make quite sure!

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31

Straits and Calcutta (Kutsang) (Par.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m. Macao, Tsinshan and Shekdi (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m. Swatow (Mui Hock) 10 a.m. Bangkok (Wongn) 10 a.m. Straits and Suez (Sarnex) 2 p.m.

Shanghai (Debank) 10 a.m. Hainan (Mabate) 3 p.m. Shanghai (Poyang) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Poochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Komong (Rook Hoi) 4 p.m. Macao, Tainan and Shekdi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

More than one million dollars-worth of saltfish is now being exported each month from Hong Kong to the interior of China, Macao, Malaya, Australia and America. Fish catches here during the last 12 months have increased rapidly and figures up to yesterday show that a postwar record total of 29,347 piculs of fish was caught here this month.

An all-round picture of the present fishing industry here shows that with proper guidance Hong Kong is capable of becoming the most important fishing centre in the Western Pacific. It is ideally situated, has excellent harbours and is near to the best fishing grounds in the South Pacific.

There are now 60,000 fishermen in the Colony, compared with 26,000 this time last year. Recently they were lent \$250,000 by the Government to prepare for the main fishing season—October and November.

But the amount of fish landed in Hong Kong is not as high as it was before the war, probably because many of the junks are still suffering from the effects of the Japanese occupation and the number of large junks now fishing in Hong Kong is barely half the number that operated here before.

Landings of fresh fish are small, mainly through lack of adequate transport, ice storage and refrigerated spaces. On an average, only about 40 to 70 piculs of fresh fish are landed every day. This is not enough to satisfy the Colony's needs and consequently the price of fresh fish is high although compared to the price in other far eastern countries, it is cheap.

Before the war, the fishing industry in Hong Kong was underdeveloped and generally in a very poor state. No real progress had been made for some generations and the methods of fishing were antiquated and inefficient. Fishermen were kept barely at subsistence level, uneducated and never had the opportunity of trying scientific methods of fishing. Above all, they were almost completely under the control of the wholesalers.

Marketing Scheme

The present marketing scheme is very simple in its setup. Fishermen syndicates have been set up in the four main fishing centres—Cheung Chau, Shaokwan, Aberdeen and Tai O. Recently, syndicates have been opened on the Mainland at Shataukok and Tai-po. Main function of these syndicates is the collection of fish from fishermen and collectors for transportation to the wholesale market in Kennedy Town and the Tsimshai market.

Fish is sold in the market at a public auction and fishermen are paid the price offered less six per cent commission at once, whilst the buyers are allowed 48 hours credit.

This six per cent commission covers the cost of transportation to the market, handling auctioning and transportation to the buyers' place of business. Syndicates also act as retailers, selling necessities to fishermen, and acting in an advisory capacity.

During the first eight months of operation over \$300,000 profit was made by the marketing scheme. This money will be used at first for the improvement of the transportation system of the scheme. Future profits will be used for the setting up of ice plants and lairy, smoking and canning plants.

Lot To Be Done

A great deal still will have to be done for the fishing industry in the Colony. Fishing vessels during the occupation must be replaced and the gradual mechanization of the fleet must be put into operation. Lack of supplies of materials are the greatest hindrance in this direction.

H.K.V.D.C. Association Meeting

The Hong Kong Volunteers Defence Association held its second general meeting last night in the Club Lusitano. Business consisted mainly of the official enrolment of 120 members present, and it was agreed by the meeting that a yearly subscription fee of \$5 should be paid by members, plus any voluntary donation they cared to make from time to time.

Chairman Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell said that he had received a letter from Lt. Parkinson, R.N.V.R. A.D.C. to the Governor, to the effect that Sir Mark was pleased to agree to the Association's request that he be its future Patron. Mr. Mitchell appealed for the attendance of Volunteers at the Armistice Day ceremony and said that the Corps' Adjutant had made arrangements for one representative officer and 30 other ranks to attend at the Cenotaph on Sunday, November 10th. Arrangements had also been made for an enclosure outside the Hong Kong Hotel where those of the volunteers who wished might watch the procedure.

At the close of the meeting the Chairman said that special Volunteer Christmas cards were on sale at \$1 each. The actual price of each card was 40 cents, and the extra profit would go to the Association's funds.

SIAM'S ENVOY TO CHINA

Bangkok, Oct. 30. Sanguan, Tularak, was yesterday appointed the first Siamese Ambassador to China by Premier Thamrong and will leave for Chungking to take up his post in the middle of November.

Sanguan, head of the Government tobacco industry, in 1942 told the Japanese that he was taking his family to Saigon for a rest. He worked his way through the Japanese lines to China where he worked for the Free Thai movement—Associated Press.

NOTICE

THE COMMAND CASHIER, HONG KONG, HAS NOW MOVED FROM ROOM 235 HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING TO COMMAND PAY OFFICE, VICTORIA BARRACKS, HONG KONG, TO WHICH ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES SHOULD NOW BE MADE.

NOTICE

Widow or children if any of 2/Lt. William Charles Gilston Gilmore of 214 Punjab Regiment formerly employed as a cable censor in Hongkong died of wounds in Hongkong on 5th April, 1942 should apply to the Administrator General of Bengal, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, from whom they will hear to their advantage.

NOTICE

It is officially announced that the sugar ration for November will be two (2) lbs. per person.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT VACANT POSTS

Applications from suitably qualified candidates are invited for the following appointments in the Public Works Department:—

a. ARCHITECTS.—Commencing salary not less than \$720 per month. Applicants must possess qualifications at least equal to the Final (Associate) Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and shall preferably possess a University degree in Architecture. They should have had at least five years' practical experience after qualifying in the design and construction of important buildings of modern design.

b. TOWN PLANNING ARCHITECTS.—Commencing salary not less than \$720 per month. Applicants should possess similar qualifications to those under (a) and should in addition possess a recognised qualification in Town Planning. They should have had at least five years' practical experience in charge of Town Planning Schemes.

c. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.—Commencing salary not less than \$720 per month. Applicants must have a degree in Engineering and have specialised in structural engineering. They must have five years' practical experience with large firms engaged in the design of reinforced concrete structures.

d. QUANTITY SURVEYORS.—Commencing salary not less than \$660 per month. Applicants must have qualifications not inferior to Associate Membership of the Surveyors Institute, be qualified in all branches of Quantity Surveying and have had at least five years' experience in a Quantity Surveyor's Office dealing with large building works.

e. CLERKS OF WORKS.—Commencing salary not less than \$410 per month. Applicants must have had wide experience in all branches of the building trades with a minimum of ten years' practical experience, part of which should have been in the capacity of foreman of works on building construction.

f. CHIEF DRAUGHTSMEN.—Commencing salary not less than \$630 per month. Applicants must be first class draughtsmen with wide experience in either (a) an architect's office or (b) a land surveyor's office. They must possess either a thorough knowledge of building construction and of the preparation of contract drawings or of land survey and the preparation and reproduction of maps and plans.

2. Commencing salaries will be determined according to candidates' experience and qualifications and may be considerably higher than the minimum shown above.

3. Appointments will be temporary in the first instance but suitable officers may later be considered for appointment to the permanent establishment. A temporary and variable cost of living allowance is payable at present.

4. Applications, on forms which can be obtained from the General Secretary, Public Works Department, should be addressed to the Director of Public Works not later than Wednesday, November 13th.

V. KENNIFF,

Director of Public Works.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that keroseene tins for use as dustbins are available for sale to members of the public who are house-holders.

Applicants are requested to tender one dollar to the Treasury, Prince's Building, ground floor, and obtain a receipt which may be exchanged for a dustbin at one of the following offices:

Central District Office, Central Market, Top Floor.
Eastern District Office, Queen's Road East.
Western District Office, Pokfulam Road.
Kowloon District Office, Kwong Wah Street.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1946.
Urban Council Office.

IMPORT & EXPORT DECLARATIONS

IMPORTERS of commodities are reminded that IMPORT DECLARATIONS on Form 1 must be filed with the Imports and Exports Department within 3 days of the arrival of every article imported. The issuance of an IMPORT LICENCE does not dispense with this requirement.

EXPORTERS must file EXPORT DECLARATIONS on Form 2 in respect of any commodity exported with the Imports and Exports Department within 2 days of exportation. Where an EXPORT LICENCE has been granted in respect of any commodity, the surrender of such Licence to the shipowner for return to this office is equivalent to filing an export declaration and no additional action need be taken.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS are requested to note that failure to file these declarations within the prescribed time limits constitutes an offence under the Registration of Imports and Exports Ordinance No. 12 of 1922.

F. HIMSWORTH,
Superintendent,
Imports & Exports.

WARNING

On Monday, November 4th, the work of clearing Japanese ammunition and explosives from the old disused tunnels off Argyle Street, Kowloon, will be commenced by the Military Authorities. This work will continue daily between 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and between 8.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Although it is considered that there is little likelihood of present of an explosion, the vicinity of these tunnels must be regarded as a danger area. The danger area has been marked by notice boards erected on the public roads in the neighbourhood. All persons who enter this danger area do so at their own risk.

If at any time it is considered by the competent authorities that the likelihood of an explosion has increased the danger area will be closed by public notices.

V. KENNIFF,

Director of Public Works.

NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

WE, THE TAI PING STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION CO. LTD. of 24 Connaught Road West, first floor, Hong Kong, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of ownership, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "FOO SHING" of Hong Kong Official Number 118365 of gross tonnage 2284 tons, register tonnage 1423 tons, heretofore owned by Indo China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong, for the permission to change her name to "TAIKIN SHAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hong Kong as owned by THE TAI PING STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hong Kong, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hong Kong, this 30th day of October, 1946.
THE TAI PING STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday the 13th November, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1945.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1946.

Chinese Optical Co.
OPTICIAN
67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

Service Auction Rooms

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Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer
Telephone 81867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 31st of October, 1946,
commencing at 10 a.m.,

at the SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING,
BASEMENT,

128 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
comprising:—

White Paper Pads,
Letter Pads,
Printed Forms,
Account Books,
Chinese Paper,
Blotting Paper,
Stencil Paper,
Rubber Shoes,
Leather Slippers,
Ink,
Gun Powder,
Dyes,
Iron Basins,
Electric Wire,
Ice Boxes,
Water Coolers,
Refrigerators and Parts,
Electric Bulbs,
Mica and Mica Sheets,
Etc., etc., etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, First Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on the 29th & 30th October, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1946.

NOTICE

Louis Biau, Architect, wishes to announce the reopening of his office on the 1st Nov. 1946 at the National Bank Building Room 204. Tel. 28562.

NOTICE

Mr. A. H. Basto, Chartered and Registered Architect, Surveyor and Engineer, A.R.I.E.A., H. I. Struc. E. M. R. S. N. I., has resumed his practice at Prince's Building, 3rd floor, Room No. 317, Ice House Street. Tel. 33539.
1st November 1946.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club

Notice to Members

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION PONIES 1947 SECOND BATCH

The subscription list to the above will close at 5 p.m. on Thursday, 31st October.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1946.

The Union Waterboat Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Rodwell & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, on Monday, the 4th November 1946, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1945 and for the period 1st January 1942 to 30th November 1945.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong 7th October 1946.

ISLAMIC UNION.

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the above Union will be held at the Cemetery Mosque, Happy Valley, on Sunday, 10th November 1946, at 12 noon.

AGENDA.

1. To receive the report.
2. To consider the future of the Union.
3. Any other business.

Owing to the urgent and important nature of this meeting, all members are earnestly requested to attend.
R. M. OMAR,
Chairman.

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FOR SALE

OFFICE UNDERWOOD: \$150! Diamond Ring, one-third carat, \$109! "Wyer" Wristwatch—\$25! Binoculars, (6 X 24) (7 X 50) "National" Cash Register (Saur-nanky) 1289, top, Prince Edward, (5-7 p.m.).

TWO TURBINE—generators, M. A. N. 1800 KVA, 525 Volts and AEG 3125 KVA, 525 Volts. Complete with bolers and accessories. For particulars apply Box 225 "China Mail"

BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 1/2 House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 24.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 1/2 House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

POSITION VACANT

The Government of Fiji requires the services of a competent English-Cantonese speaking Chinese for the post of Chinese Interpreter in Ocean Island.

TERMS OF SERVICE. Two year contract, with extension by mutual consent.

SALARY: \$200 to \$300 per annum by \$20 annually (Fijian currency). High Cost of Living Allowance of \$30 per annum plus ten per cent of salary. (Fijian currency)

Residential allowance of \$50 per annum Australian currency. Free partially furnished quarters, free second class passage for Interpreter and wife from Hong Kong to Ocean Island. Full pay leave of 3 months on termination of service.

Gratuity of \$1210.00 (Fijian currency) for each completed 3 months' resident service.

\$111 Fijian currency is equivalent to £100 Sterling. \$125 Australian currency is equivalent to £100 Sterling.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Fire Brigade Building, before 15th November, stating qualifications and experience and enclosing references.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.



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NEXT DEPARTURES:

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HONGKONG-SHANGHAI ... Monday 4th Nov.

Agents:

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GERMANY'S FUTURE

If there is any warrant for the suggestion that Marshal Stalin has fallen into line with the ideas of Mr. Byrnes regarding the future of Germany, his question and answer interview with Mr. Hugh Bailie must represent a contribution to European peace. Marshal Stalin, it is true, insisted that there must be political unity as well as economic unity, but even in this, his attitude was not in sharp conflict either with Mr. Byrnes or Mr. Bevin. His attitude, appearances have suggested that if Russia has a German policy, it has been to unify and communise Germany and eventually incorporate it into a Communist-directed area. France, too, has had a German policy. A legacy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's tenure of power, France's policy is a hangover from the first World War. It is based on the idea that Germany, with a population twice that of France, should be divided up in order to avoid a third resurgence of German aggression. All French political parties pay lip service to this doctrine. But in private, enlightened Frenchmen admit that it is out of date and that world peace requires a Germany closely federated with the other states of Western Europe. In private, most Frenchmen who understand Europe will agree that the greatest possible danger that could confront France would be a Communist Germany working in close alliance with Soviet Russia. But since the French electorate, for the most part, is still looking at Europe through spectacles tinted with the disillusionments of the Versailles Treaty, all French politicians, in public at least, blame a "hard peace" with Germany. Britain and the United States, unlike Russia and France, have had no policy about Germany. They have lived from day to day and have been driven from one expedient to another. Britain, in particular, has fallen between two stools. On the one hand, they have honestly attempted to carry out the terms of the Potsdam agreement and destroy the major part of German industry. At the same time, they have been trying to rebuild Germany so that the German people would not starve or, alternatively, have to be kept from starvation by heavy British subsidies. The United States has followed policy scarcely more intelligent than that of Britain. Mr. Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart marked a welcome new departure. He accepted the plain fact that the Allies cannot govern Germany indefinitely. He recognised that Germany is to become a democratic and peaceful in its outlook, it is essential that the Germans should govern themselves. He held out the hope that Germany might become a reunited but at the same time accepted the fact that, at that moment, Russia had virtually annexed her zone of Germany and was busily organizing it. This realism was most refreshing. Naturally the French, still under the spell of their defeat and hoping to protect themselves from further defeat by avoiding the mistakes they made the last time, remained unconvinced and hostile. They failed to realize that, though history repeats itself, it never repeats itself in exactly the same way. The great merit of Mr. Byrnes is that he went to Europe with few preconceived ideas and was prepared to address his extremely clear brain to the situation as it existed and exists. He has given a real lead. France, and it is interesting that Marshal Stalin has paid heed to his statesmanlike words. Together, the Big Four can bring to Western Europe self-government and prosperity. That is not the Christian solution; it is also the only one that offers any hope of avoiding a grave clash.

Britain in the Eyes of Europe

By
CHRISTOPHER
BUCKLEY

The young man who was conducting the round Kosice pointed to the fine baroque building which is the State Theatre of the town. "It is a magnificent theatre," he said. "We are very proud of it." He paused. Then he added: "In London, I understand, you do not yet possess a theatre. I have read that they are building, or about to build, the first National Theatre there."

It was, I suppose, a comprehensible mistake. I mildly pointed out that in the city where we still speak, albeit imperfectly, the tongue that Shakespeare spoke we had managed to maintain something more than a theatre or two for something more than a century or two. But it was profoundly symptomatic of the considerable ignorance of England you may find even among educated people in Central Europe.

Now the point of this anecdote is that Kosice is in Central Europe, and not in Eastern Europe. It is the last town of any size in Eastern Slovakia and the Russian frontier—the new Russian frontier, which has been pushed south of the Carpathians into the Hungarian plain—is scarcely more than 20 miles distant. Anywhere east of Kosice such ignorance might not be so surprising.

Disturbing Ignorance

Moreover, the young man was quite demonstrably Anglophil. He was an educated man, a lawyer, and he spoke remarkably good English. It is not impossible that, although a well-known figure in the town, he was taking some personal risk in being seen conspicuously for two or three days in succession with an Englishman. He had, in a manner of speaking publicly, burned his political boats.

If this statement sounds unduly melodramatic I would recommend the reader to suspend judgment until he is certain he knows all about the manner and condition of life in the broad, troubled acres between the mouth of the Vistula and that of the Danube.

During the past six months I have been travelling widely in this area between the Baltic and the Mediterranean, or as widely as the inscrutable workings of visa regulations and the sometimes self-important fussiness of officialdom would permit. And this ignorance of England, even among our well-wishers, of which I have given this somewhat spectacular example, is disturbingly symptomatic.

It is an area where some six or eight countries whose political independence was in many cases achieved on the wave of nineteenth century romantic nationalism are struggling to maintain some degree of national independence. During the last decade this was the chosen region for Nazi German expansion. To-day it is the arena for other expansionist forces.

"Never Altruistic"

No reasonable person needs reminding of the danger of any policy that may divide Europe into two power camps, opposed in their political systems, in their economic organisation, in their cultures, and in their regard for basic human values.

But any assessment of future Continental trends must take into account the fact that such a division is already assumed to exist. It is assumed by the great majority of people. I have met in every country in this area. Everywhere there are "Easterners" and "Westerners," and the proportion who believe that the points of view can be harmoniously reconciled is, unfortunately, not large.

Those who look East for their enlightenment affirm that Britain is deliberately endeavouring to build up an aggressive bloc of States aiming at war with the Soviet Union. What object a Britain busily engaged in divesting herself of her Imperial commitments could have in such a policy is not explained. In fact, there is quite a marked evasion of this point. But the belief exists that England is covertly supporting underground movements hostile to the Left, such as that which exists in Poland, and that where a Government of the Right or Centre exists, as in Greece, its election and maintenance have been carefully engineered by Britain.

The tendency is to read a Machiavellian cunning and subtlety into actions which we regard as the product of a hasty and not always very far-seeing improvisation or which we have sometimes dared to believe are prompted by genuinely altruistic motives. To this school of thought Britain never acts openly and never gets altruistically.

Those who look to the West for their inspiration are scarcely more enthusiastic about British policy. They believe in Britain as the first and last

home of European democracy. They believe in the values for which we fought, alone, in 1940. (That year of unsupported defiance of tyranny has helped to obliterate the memory of many past errors and misdeeds.)

Liberal And Tolerant

They believe, moreover, that the principles of the Rights of Man are more genuinely maintained in Britain than elsewhere. They want to see large-scale exchanges of students and cultural missions. They believe that we have a liberal and tolerant attitude towards the smaller nations of Europe. But they express grave and continued doubts about our desire or our ability to exercise it.

They find, or say that they find, our Embassies and Legations lethargic, our businessmen less alert and less enterprising than their rivals, our cultural institutions too timid, too afraid of furnishing anything that might remotely be interpreted as "propaganda."

Our diplomatic representatives are sometimes thought to spend too little money upon entertaining and to compare unfavourably in this respect with their American colleagues.

In one European capital the local correspondent of a London paper complained wistfully to me that in his capacity as representative of an English paper he had been invited to meet the French Minister accredited to his country, but not the British. He thought this a trifling odd and unfortunate, and so, on the whole, do I.

Of course, certain lines of criticism cancel out. Last June I was present when the British Institute in Prague was opened in the magnificent Kautz Palace, in the presence of President Benes and several members of the Czechoslovak Government, in an atmosphere of considerable éclat.

Are We "Complacent?" Inevitably I heard the comment that all this display would alienate or scare away the ordinary Czech working man whom it should be our prime object to win over to our national ideals and way of life. The path of a British representative abroad is not easy and criticism will come whatever course he pursues. But in general I found that the people—and they are numerous—who wish us well are disturbed by what they regard as our apparent lack of "push."

They want to see the personnel of British Embassies and Legations multiplied, and they want to see them alternately entertaining in princely fashion and penetrating into the homes of the humblest. They believe in the good intentions of Britain and, somewhat more hesitantly, in the strength of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

They are fearful of us sinking back, as they think, into the torpor of complacent isolation that marked our policy towards Europe in the late 'twenties and early 'thirties. And hanging round our necks like the Mariner's albatross is the top well-remembered Ministerial remark about "people of whom we have scarcely heard."

So far as I could observe, bitterness against Germany is unabated at any rate in those countries, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, which border on Germany and experienced total German occupation.

Only second to the criticism of our lack of self-assertiveness (by our friends) and of cynical "realpolitik" (by our enemies) is the apprehension of both that we may bolster up a Fourth Reich, based on the Ruhr industries, which will ultimately revive the expansionist ambitions of its predecessors.

Freedom In Danger

Somewhere, anywhere, in the area about which I write, do freedom of speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest, which are basic to our conception of democracy, fully exist. Even in Czechoslovakia, where all the countries I have visited, conditions most nearly resemble those which prevail in Britain. I have too often heard the whispered remark: "I shouldn't see too much of So-and-So. He isn't very well thought of by the Government."

In just the same way many people go in fear of their personal liberty because the principles and methods of the Police State have been established over wide areas. But before one passes harsh judgment one must remember

that the Police State is not a new institution. Greece under Metaxas was organised along these lines, and the same was true to a great extent of the Yugoslavia of King Alexander and the Rumania of King Carol.

What makes the present situation in this part of Europe peculiarly depressing is that the police organisation is a great deal more efficient, and that the technique for dealing with tireless minority opinion is a great deal more—shall we say?—highly evolved. You do not nowadays have to cause a vulgar sensation by the arrest and public trial of a member of the opposition. He can much more conveniently disappear.

Nationalism of the exclusive nine-century variety is perhaps on the wane. Today the States of Central Europe are more inclined unashamedly to recognize themselves as payees in the grimmer game of power politics that is being fought out in Paris and elsewhere.

They are perhaps, the less ardently nationalist, because they have come to realise that the small independent nation-state is a chimera in these days of tota and rigidly industrialised war machines. Let alone the atom bomb.

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Continental Doubters

There are many people in every country between the Baltic and the Mediterranean (I exclude Bulgaria, of which I have no recent certain knowledge) who believe that Britain can exercise a powerful influence in favour of the main-

tenance of elemental human rights, of which freedom of speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest are the most important. They believe that Britain at least wishes them no active harm, and in the modern world that is a good deal.

There is no doubt that the present rate of building will increase, for production cannot be expected to be at maximum efficiency after only a year of peace. Even so, the position is far from satisfactory. The seventh monthly housing report shows that 4,441 permanent homes were built in Britain during July. Of these,

2,066 were constructed by private firms while 1,475 were built by local Government authorities. These July figures bring the total number of permanent homes built since the end of the war to 17,440, of which 10,911 were put up by private firms and 6,538 by local authorities.

These figures reveal that private enterprise is putting up houses which will be sold at approximately double the price of local authorities, all of whose construction will be rented. This has been so in spite of the fact that Mr. Bevan has done all he can to discourage private builders.

Under the Housing Act of 1940, the Government fixed a scale of subsidies and contributions towards houses erected by local authorities. But it refused to grant a single penny to assist private firms. And Mr. Bevan has gone so far as to notify local authorities that they must build four houses to every one built privately. This insistence on curtailment of the number of houses built by private enterprise springs from the present Government's desire to see as many people as possible become tenants of the state. Thus, the whole housing programme is being held up by the Government's political prejudice and its adherence to the doctrine of socialism.

Last month George Tomlinson, Minister of Works, who has the actual responsibility of the building houses, stated that the Government's aim to the end of the present year is 100,000 permanent homes and 100,000 temporary homes. Unless something is done to accelerate very sharply the present rate of building this goal will not be achieved.

During the war 919 brick works were closed, and up to March 5, 1946, 373 of them

still had not been granted licenses to reopen. The output of bricks this year may be only 40 per cent of the average monthly output before the war, and the demand for bricks for construction work now is enormous. Men whose trade was bricklaying, have been released from the armed forces in order to get on with the job, but unfortunately the large numbers of men who were employed at brick works have been forgotten and are still scattered over the world, tramping barracks squares and standing guard over displaced persons, to alleviate the brick shortage, the Ministry of Works directed a number of tile manufacturers to switch to brick production, and the result of this ingenious scheme was that by July of this year the demand for tiles was exceeding production by approximately 1,000,000 a week. There is now a tile famine as well as a brick famine.

That the British public is exasperated by these delays is demonstrated by the invasion of unused Army and R.A.F. camps by homeless civilians. The discomfort of Nissen huts is preferable to that of overcrowding in ordinary houses, and the sight of dozens of habitable buildings lying empty over the country has driven the public to open appropriation. Many ludicrous situations have arisen as a result of this "squattaring." British troops, and sometimes even prisoners of war, have had to guard their quarters to keep them from occupation by the determined invaders.

The Government's reaction to this "unauthorised" seizing of camp sites has been pathetically inept. Vague protests have been made, but public opinion has been on the side of the squatters, and eviction has not been resorted to. There is even talk of legalising the whole procedure by laying down an official scale of rents payable by the inhabitants of former service camps.

Prime Minister Attlee, it is said, some months ago gave directions that uncoccupied camps should be made available to homeless people. Under the Coalition Government there was a "follow-up department" that saw that the Prime Minister's instructions were carried out. It seems that since the Labour Government took over, this valuable procedure has been allowed to lapse, with the result that the Prime Minister's directions have been neglected by his subordinates, and the squatters have moved in before the bureaucracy found time to carry out Mr. Attlee's wishes. The Prime Minister's friends explain that he foresaw the danger, but as he had allowed the Government's administrative machine to become rusty, his good intentions had proved to be of no avail. This explanation is hurtful and even disgusting while at the same time it is a little disconcerting.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Personally I think her talk would have been much more interesting if she had worn another hat!"

tenance of elemental human rights, of which freedom of speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest are the most important. They believe that Britain at least wishes them no active harm, and in the modern world that is a good deal.

But they know that for Britain to exercise her potential influence both adequately and worthily requires both enterprise and energy. And too frequently they seem doubtful of our ability to supply either of these qualities.

The Outlook For Housing

In the United States there is no expectation of solving the housing shortage in less than the next 10 years. But in Great Britain

Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, whose department is responsible for making housing plans, predicts that housing "will not be an issue in the next general election." To justify this prediction, 1,000,000 permanent homes must be built in the next four years. But judging by the results so far achieved, the outlook is not encouraging.

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A WAR HOAX

Things looked pretty normal in Brussels on that particular November 9, 1943. Or at least, they were normal till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Nazis were strutting up and down the boulevards of Belgium's capital, but there had not been any executions or mass arrests during the last 24 hours and the weather was amazingly mild for the season. In the cafes near the Bourse and around the Porte de Namur, Brussels citizens, sipped their watery beer, were having a slight break, and as usual, were discussing the war's long and dreary trend.

Then suddenly, at 5 o'clock, an extraordinary thing happened; in all the newspapers appeared the most unusual newspaper that had ever been publicly on sale in Belgium since the Nazi occupation. It mocked Hitler and Mussolini; it jeered at the Wehrmacht; it ridiculed the German Communiqué, and each of its wittily written columns

By HENRY
VAM VYVE

initiated with a sort of dry humour. Belgium's most notorious press-collaborators.

The whole thing was the more baffling because the paper had the masthead and layout of Brussels' best known daily "Le Soir," seized by the Germans since their entrance in the capital, and edited by a gang of traitors in the pay of the Nazi propaganda. What made most readers gape with astonishment was that each story, carried a traitor's byline and was written in his own personal style.

It took Brussels' citizens a few minutes to get over their amazement and to realize that "the Soir" they'd just bought was faked and that the whole thing was an enormous hoax carefully planned and worked out by the underground press. And peals of laughter rang out in the cafes of the "Porte de Namur" and around the Bourse.

This daring feat of clandestine journalism made an enormous stir and had a shattering effect on German morale. From that day the Nazis knew that Belgium's underground press was perfectly organized and that it could flood the whole country with papers and news, undermining their efforts to conceal the truth.

The men responsible for editing and publishing the faked "Soir" were Fernand Demany, a professional newspaper man, who had worked for the "Soir" before the Nazi invasion, and who since Belgium's liberation has joined the Communist party; Marc Aubrier and others.

As soon as the paper appeared on the newsstands the Gestapo got to work hunting down the little band of patriots. The Nazis succeeded in arresting Aubrier and two others who were sent to concentration camps, where two of the three died.

But this did not prevent a host of underground newsmen and printers to continue their work and day after day, week after week, the underground papers continued to be edited, published and distributed. Finally, the Gestapo came to the Nazis, and with time it is a little disconcerting.

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STALIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Important New Statement On International Affairs.

Russia Has No Atomic Weapon

Moscow, Oct. 30. Generalissimo Joseph Stalin declared yesterday that the Soviet Union does not have an atomic bomb or anything like it, and asserted that strong international control was needed for the atomic question.

The Russian leader covered almost every aspect of international affairs in 31 answers to questions submitted by Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press—he commented on the atomic question, the threat of war, the United Nations and the veto, the solution of the German question, the question of Russian foreign trade, Poland's frontiers, the presence of British troops in Greece, the status of Finland, and the control of Japan.

Stalin's assurance that Russia does not have an atomic bomb or anything similar was regarded as a sweepingly frank statement in the interests of peace and in a question now puzzling the nations of the world.

His opinion that atomic energy should be under "rigid international control" appears to be along the lines of American and British thought and to open the way for progress.

Stalin said bluntly that he did not agree with United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that tension was increasing between the United States and Russia.

Noting the reply "I hope so" to the question, "Do you consider the present negotiations will bring to a conclusion peace treaties which will establish cordial relations between peoples and the former Allies in the war against Fascism, and will remove the danger of starting war by the Axis conquerors?", observers in Moscow said this answer should not be regarded as negative, or as an indication that Stalin does not hope.

Reaffirming his faith in the United Nations and international conferences, Stalin inferred there were no contacts in the way of peace which could not be settled by international consultation.

Churchill Blamed
On the direct subject of what is the greatest threat to world peace, the Soviet leader answered outright, "Primarily, Churchill and his adherents in the United States and England."

Stalin revealed for the first time that Russia has no troops in Yugoslavia.

It had been reported on good authority here that Soviet troops had been removed, and it is known that the former head of the Yugoslav Military Mission to Moscow now calls himself Military Attache.

Stalin's revelation that Russia was still interested in obtaining an American loan showed that he was not afraid of "dollar enslavement."

Loan Question
Although both countries know the terms of the American loan, there has been little or no progress for some time. In Moscow, it is believed that Russia hesitates to accept an American loan because of the many provisions and clauses

which American officials have attached to it—many of which the Soviet Union regards as infringements of its internal affairs.

After Stalin's answer, it was assumed in several foreign quarters in Moscow that the question of an American loan may be raised again.—Associated Press.

LADY CRIPPS

Nanking, Oct. 29. Lady Cripps and her party today reached Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital.

They were greeted by General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army, Madame Mao Tse-tung, wife of the Communist party chairman, and other senior officials.—Reuter.

Mr. Byrnes Declines Direct Answer

Washington, Oct. 30. The State Department today suggested that Stalin "was echoing Mr. James Byrnes all the way through," in expressing desires for a unified Germany and for satisfactory peace treaties.

At the same time there was some surprise at the Russian leader's newly expressed interest in a loan from the United States.

Department officials had considered the Russians no longer interested in negotiating for a \$1,000,000,000 credit to Moscow, as suggested originally a year ago.

Byrnes declined to comment directly on Stalin's remarks—even that in which the Soviet leader took issue with Byrnes' recent statement that there is growing tension between the United States and Russia.

Byrnes sent a recommendation for a review of his speeches through Lincoln White, the State Department press officer. Presumably, Mr. Byrnes discussed the Stalin statement with President Truman during an unannounced visit to the White House.

According to passages in the speeches cited by White, the comparisons which Byrnes wished to invite concerned

TURKISH SALUTE

Ankara, Oct. 29. New heavy guns installed on the Turkish frontier on the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and other strongholds roared out a deafening salute today for the 23rd anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

In a military review held at Ankara, modern heavy tanks were seen while hundreds of up-to-date planes flew overhead.—Reuter.

C.I.D. SEIZES PAPERS

Jerusalem, Oct. 29. Gerchen Agronsky, editor of the English language newspaper "Palestine," who arrived at Lydda by air from London today was met by British Criminal Investigation Department officers who impounded all his personal papers.

The papers included private letters, newspaper articles, telegrams, minutes of meetings and records of conversations between him and the British Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament.

Security officers informed the editor that the action was taken under the Palestine Defence Emergency Regulations.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill Not Ready To Back Down

London, Oct. 30. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a reply to Stalin's international affairs statement, said yesterday that Stalin's estimate of 60 Russian divisions in occupied Europe did not cover troops concentrations in Rumania, "nor do they (Stalin's figures) include the heavy Soviet concentrations in the Leningrad and Odessa regions," Churchill said.

The war Prime Minister—whom Stalin had named among "instigators of a new war"—asked that the question of troop concentrations be "cleared up" during the United Nations meeting in New York.

"Even 60 divisions on a war footing would, of course, greatly exceed the British and American forces in enemy occupied territory in Europe," Mr. Churchill said.

In a statement more conciliatory in its phrasing than most of Mr. Churchill's pronouncements on Russia, the war leader said he was "glad" to see Stalin's statement about the Russian forces and declared:

All Friends
"By the Anglo-Russian treaty, made when I last was Prime Minister in 1941, we are bound not to interfere in each other's internal affairs or system of society. Therefore I do not see why we cannot all be friends and help each other, and thus advance the whole basic standard of livelihood of the broad masses of people in every land," he continued.

Mr. Churchill introduced his statement, distributed through the Press Association, with the declaration that he had "regretted" a respect for Stalin, and wanted to see the Russian people "safe, glorious and happy."

Turning to his question concerning the size of the Soviet forces, in occupied zones, he then noted pointedly that the British Government had not "contradicted" his suggestion that the total was 200 divisions.

"On the contrary," he said, "the statement of the Prime Minister and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs showed only anxiety at the strength of the Soviet mobilized force."

Danger To Peace
Churchill apparently referred to Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's statement made in the Commons before Churchill asked his question—to the effect that totally mobilized forces constituted a danger to peace. The Premier did not amplify his comment, which he made in discussing Russia's demand for an accounting of the size of Allied forces in non-enemy territory.

Churchill's reference to the "Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs" was not immediately clear. A former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Hector McNeill, now Minister of State, did, however, give the Government's formal reply to Churchill's question.

McNeill said the size of the Soviet forces in occupied territory was not known.

Mr. Churchill said that one should have thought the Allies would have interchanged and shared this information between themselves as a matter of course, and that there would be reciprocal inspection of the forces mobilized in their respective zones.

"Surely," he added, "the present meetings of the United Nations Organization and the Security Council should be the occasion for the fullest disclosure of all military forces that may cause concern to any of those who

elsewhere in the State Department, officials generally expressed the belief that Stalin's statements did not mean any substantial change in Russian foreign policy.—Associated Press.

Plain As A Pimple
London, Oct. 29. Moscow radio said today that a new "military caste" being created in the United States is beginning to "set the tone in the country's economy."

The radio commentator, a "Dr. Lan" said that the military caste, filled with a spirit of militarism and imperialism, is becoming the bulwark of reaction in America, at the same time preparing to carry out a broad programme of expansion.

"Dr. Lan" added that "American reactionals" build on the theory that a "few people should rule the country and perhaps the world."

He continued that "in the light of all this, it is easy to understand why the Soviet Union raised in the United Nations Assembly the question of the presence of foreign troops on territory of non-enemy countries."—Associated Press.

CYCLOTRON
Shanghai, Oct. 29. The prominent Chinese physicist, Professor Li Shu-hua, told an interviewer today that the Government had authorized the Faping branch of the Academia Sinica to buy a US\$250,000 cyclotron for atomic research.

Li Shu-hua, who is research director of the Academia Sinica, said that most countries had an earlier start than China in the study of atomic energy.—Associated Press.

Bulgarian Premier Out

Sofia, Oct. 29. Results so far reported in the Bulgarian elections show that 71 districts out of 99 have returned 296 Government members and 83 of the United Opposition (Agrarians and Socialists).

The Democrats gained no seats. Reports from all parts of Bulgaria indicated a heavy poll.

President Kolarov told correspondents, "I personally visited some polling stations and witnessed complete order."

A spokesman for the Opposition declared: "Up to 3 p.m. on polling day, no complaints had been received."

The Swiss radio said tonight that neither Colonel Kimon Georgiev, Prime Minister, nor Miroslav Kulechev, Foreign Minister, both non-Communists, had been reelected.—Associated Press.

King Carol Longs For Europe

(By Hoyt Ware)
Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 29. Ex-King Carol of Rumania looks longingly back toward Europe as he strolls daily along Copacabana beach, meditatively puffing a cigarette through a long-stemmed holder.

Whether the former ruler will leave soon for his prewar villa in France—closer to the political scene in Rumania—depends, seemingly, to a large extent on the precarious health of his

tall, slender, auburn-haired companion, Mme. Elena Magda Lupescu.

The twice exiled former monarch personally has had nothing to say about his plans, but close friends say that he wants to go to France. To public he has an invariable reply: "No comment."

Carol and Mme. Lupescu lead a quiet life in the warm climate of this picturesque capital where tall gray mountains slope down to the blue ocean and nobody bothers at all about royalty. They seldom venture out of their beachfront hotel and rarely appear together at public affairs.

Always Bored
But Carol is fond of night-clubbing and he can be seen almost every night at his table for four in the Golden Room or the Midnight Room of the Hotel Copacabana Palace where he dwells in luxury. Carol always is accompanied by Mme. Lupescu, the Royal Chamberlain, Ernest Udreaanu, and Mme. Udreaanu.

Carol, who was 53 on Oct. 16, exhibits none of the stormy temperament that accompanied his political career and frequent romantic interludes as his apparent and later as King of Rumania.

Mme. Lupescu, for whom Carol renounced his right to the throne in 1935 and with whom he fled his country as King in 1940, is more friendly to acquaintances and even to strangers whom she happens to meet. The ex-monarch always wears a bored expression.—Associated Press.

Journalist's Action

Budapest, Oct. 30. Jeno Szatmari, Budapest correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet," says today that the Hungarian Minister of Justice, Istvan Rics, has dropped proceedings against him in connection with a series of articles he wrote on Hungarian politics and economic matters.

Szatmari, a Hungarian national, said the political police took a deposition from him on the articles.

He later lost a slander suit he filed against Zoltan Horvath, editor of the Social Democratic newspaper "Nepszava," who Szatmari said, had publicly called him a "traitor" for the articles which criticized Communist activities.

He added that Horvath would be asked to apologise before an Appellate Court which then would be asked to nullify the lower court decision.—Associated Press.

Hunt For Deserters
Paris, Oct. 29. Hundreds of French police in lorries carried out widespread searches in Marseilles today for British, American and French deserters.

Several arrests were made. Large quantities of smuggled goods were also seized. Many people were questioned and nine arrests have been made in connection with what the police believe to be an international dope smuggling organization.

Several caches of cocaine are reported to have been discovered.—Reuter.

said that most countries had an earlier start than China in the study of atomic energy.—Associated Press.

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42 REELS—ALL NEW PRINTS

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Important Debate Opens In Commons

London, Oct. 30. The important debate on the freedom of the press, in which Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, one of the leading British prosecutors at Nuremberg, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, will be the chief speakers, opened in the House of Commons today.

Over 100 Labour Members have demanded an official inquiry in the following terms: "Having regard to increasing public concern at the growth of monopolistic tendencies in control of the press and with the object of furthering free expression of opinion through the press and the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news, this House considers that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the finance, control, management and ownership of the press."

As this subject has aroused the widest interest the Government have decided that it is a matter of the House—which means that the Government would not be bound by party discipline.

The first speaker, Mr. Haydn Davies (Labour), who is a professional journalist, began by saying that the question was not being raised at the behest of Mr. Herbert Morrison with the idea of muzzling the press, curtailing its freedom, or because the Government wanted to nationalise the press. He wished to assure the House that the resolution before it was being discussed by branches of the non-political National Union of Journalists before the last general election, so it had nothing to do with the present Government.

Declaring that 23 of the Union's members were Members of Parliament, Mr. Davies added: "It is a resolution by journalists, because they believe in the freedom of the press. From inside we know more of the freedom of the press than anybody else and for years we have watched this freedom being whittled away."

Vanishing Papers
"We have watched combines buying up independent journals and have seen the honourable profession of journalism degraded by high finance and big business."

"In the past 25 years 47 per cent of the printing papers and 40 per cent of the evening papers have vanished. Could anyone, concerned with the freedom of the press look upon that and be happy?"

Mr. Davies claimed that journalists could not do their job fearlessly of presenting news and views as long as they were at the mercy and domination of high finance and a group of newspaper proprietors whose power led them to believe their views were sacrosanct and their politics almost divine.

Mr. Davies then quoted Lord Kemsley, head of the Kemsley group of newspapers, as having said: "Before the general election I gave instructions to the editors of all my papers to give all Labour candidates fair and liberal representation." Mr. Davies commented that, in other words, what Lord Kemsley had directed was to be done not on news value, not in the public interest, not through editor's judgment, but because Lord Kemsley said it had got to be put in.

"Special Pains"
Mr. Davies said that in the same article, Lord Kemsley said: "I took special pains to see that this was done in those localities where the Kemsley Press has a monopoly of publicity." In other words, there was no freedom of the press where Lord Kemsley had a monopoly, except where Lord Kemsley told his editors that there had got to be.

Mr. Davies gave other quotations from Lord Kemsley which, he said, showed that "this vast combine and chain" took its orders from Lord Kemsley. "It is for this House to decide whether or not that is the best way of producing newspapers in the best interests of the freedom of the press," Mr. Davies commented.

Aiming At Power
He then quoted Lord Baldwin as saying: "What the proprietors of these papers are aiming at is power, but power without responsibility."

Mr. Davies said he could say exactly what they would like to see a Royal Commission do, under five headings: "To inquire into ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers, news agencies and periodicals; the extent to which orders of powerful chains of newspapers was creating a monopoly of newspaper ownership; the ability of independent national and local newspapers and periodicals to withstand increased competition from syndicate companies; the influence of financial and advertising interests on the presentation and suppression of news; and lastly, distortion and suppression of essential facts in home and foreign news."

fallacious and did not accord with facts. Dealing with monopolies, Sir Maxwell said: "How can you really say that the public are really concerned when the remedy is in their hands to buy elsewhere? I submit the use of the word monopoly is abuse of the word in a subject where you have a variety of choice."

Open Market
He said that neither Mr. Davies nor Mr. Foot had made any comment that papers were acquired in the open market. The very growth of circulation had made it more difficult for any paper to "doctor" news.

Sir Maxwell did not accept the remark that journalists had become "subservient." He believed that if Lord Kemsley, or any other proprietor, were to suggest that news should be "doctored" the run of journalists today would not be party to it.

One had to take in the whole production organisation, with sub-editors and news room, with news coming in so fast that it would be fantastic to suggest that a newspaper proprietor could sit in the centre of the web and say "Publish this and don't publish that."

Sir Maxwell agreed with what had been said by Mr. Ivor Thomas, Colonial Under-Secretary, that, unlike some of their Continental colleagues, British journalists could not be bribed directly. "What he put in or left out was dictated entirely by news value," he said.

No Case

Sir Maxwell said that an inquiry into a monopoly or restrictive practice was a good thing when a prima facie case had been made out, but no prima facie case had been made out in this instance, or anything within miles of it. To get an inquiry in Britain, it should never be enough merely that certain people were thin-skinned regarding hostile comment. He said that in large areas of the world today freedom of the press was unknown and the population were allowed to read only what their governments determined. "The British Press shines forth as an example of freedom and independence," Sir Maxwell added.

The first signs of authoritarianism had been intolerance of opposition. "This is an attempt to destroy that tolerance of opposition, which is the lifeblood of a working democracy."

Mr. Beverley Baxter, Conservative and former editor of the Daily Express, said the very fact of a Royal Commission being set up to investigate the activities of the press was a prima facie case of a conspiracy upon the press and a definite warning that something would be done to it which it would not like.

"Daily Herald"
Dealing with ownership of the press, Mr. Baxter said that Conservative papers were publicly held, but the Daily Herald was in a very odd position with its body owned by a capitalist company and its soul by the Trade Union Congress.

Speaking about advertising revenue, Mr. Baxter said in all his 30 years in Fleet Street, he knew of only one case of an advertiser deliberately trying to affect newspaper policy. The advertiser sent a letter, saying: "Unless the

Jap. Gifts For Chiang

(By Spenser Moosa)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 30. PRECIOUS GIFTS FROM THE JAPANESE PEOPLE FOR GENERAL CHANG KAI-SHEK ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY ON OCTOBER 31 HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM JAPAN BY GENERAL CHU SHIH-MING HEAD OF THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION TO JAPAN, WHO ARRIVED HERE ON MONDAY EN ROUTE TO NANKING.

The gifts have been sent by the Japanese people as a "token of their appreciation to President Chiang Kai-shek's meritorious policy toward Japan."

They include a porcelain dinner service presented by "80,000,000 Japanese."

Another gift, which came from an Imperial Prince, were paper screens bearing famous paintings of pine trees covered with gold dust—Associated Press.

Daily Express drops this campaign, we will withdraw all advertising for two years."

Mr. Baxter said the Daily Express replied: "Unless you withdraw your letter and apologise we will ban all your advertisements for 25 years."

Mr. Baxter commented that Mr. Kemsley had added that he believed there was not a newspaper in London that would not take the same attitude. Another point, he said, was that combines could provide a better foreign service than a single newspaper.

Civil Libel
Mr. Wilson Harris, Independent Member for Cambridge University, in defence of Lord Kemsley, said Lord Kemsley was a Conservative and owner of Conservative newspapers in London and the provinces. Is it really a crime that he should expect his provincial editors to take the Conservative view as in fact his London editor did? An inquiry, he said, would be futile unless it resulted in legislation—which he thought would be reprehensible in the last degree.

Opposition also came from a Labour Member, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, who said he would be sorry if Mr. Morrison, because of his apparent terror of the name of Beaverbrook, were to be so scared as to cause this Parliament to go down in history as the "Press Gag Parliament."

(Mr. Thurtle was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information during the war.)

Mr. Joseph Mallon, Labour, thought a Royal Commission should thoroughly investigate the law of civil libel, which, as it stood, was "an absolute menace to every newspaper man, whether proprietor or owner."

Mr. W. J. Brown, Independent Member, said the Government wanted this Royal Commission either for direct curtailment of the liberty of the press, or extension of Government control over it.

Mr. Herbert Morrison intervening in the debate, said he thought the case for appointment of a Royal Commission had been made out, but that did not commit the Government to action of any sort thereafter.—Reuter.

LEE THEATRE

as long as your heart throbs to the magic spell of romance
as long as your pulse pounds to the excitement of intrigue
as long as your soul is bewitched by beauty... YOU WILL REMEMBER THIS PICTURE

A Song to Remember
In Technicolor
starring **Paul Muni** **Melba Oberon**
with **Cornel Wilde**
Nina Foch **George Coulouris**
Screen Play by Sidney Buchman
Directed by **Charles Vidor**

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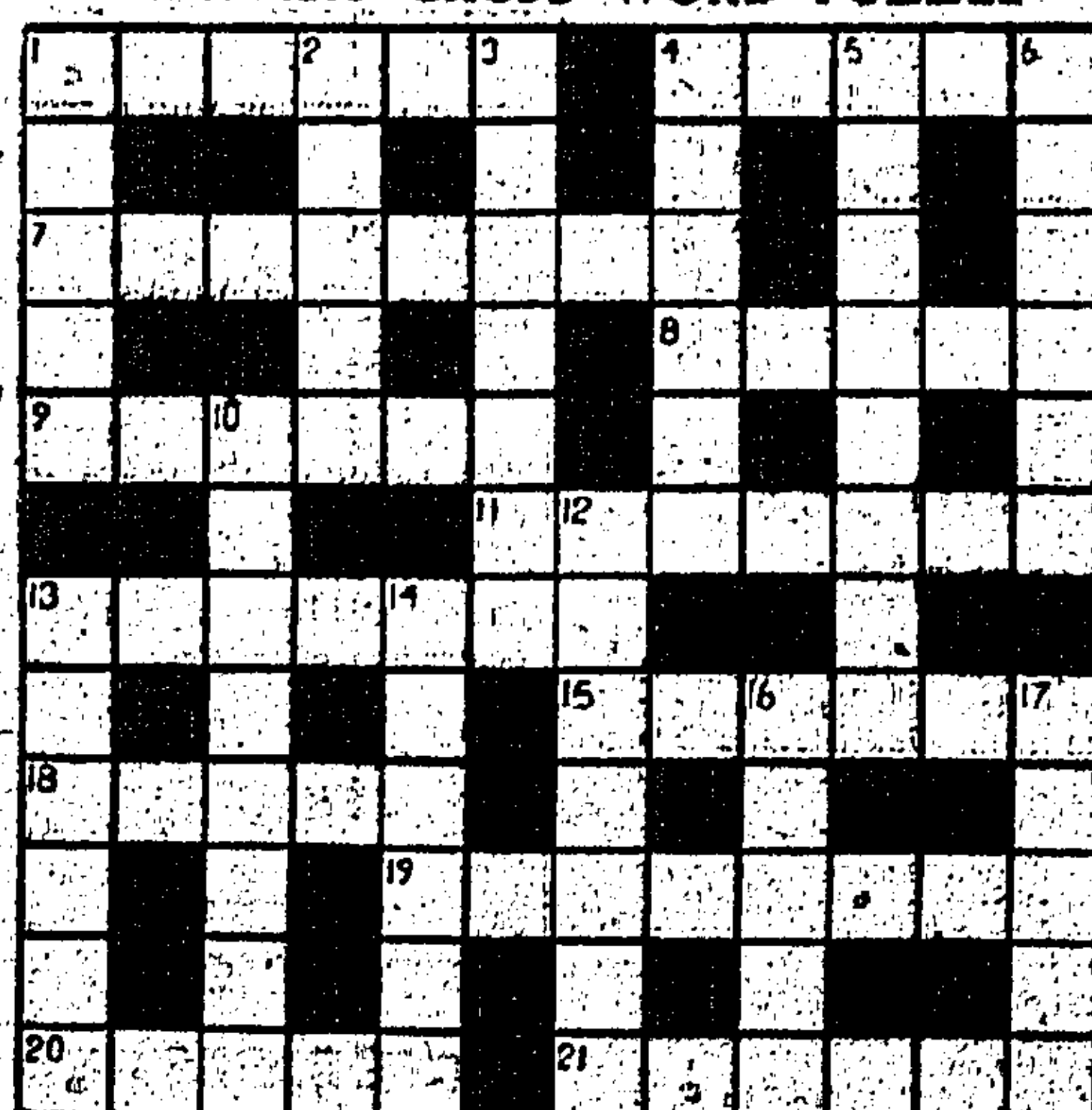
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The Lily Co. 33 Bonham Street.
Sui Yick 73 Des Voeux Road.
Tung Lee 55 Des Voeux Road.
Tung Kee 1 Shing Wo Rd., Happy Valley.
Lane Crawford's Exchange Building.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Agree.
4. Concise.
7. Find.
8. Ingenious.
9. Mend.
11. Highest.
13. Title.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS: 1. Abet; 4. Scamper; 8. Race; 9. True; 10. Animate; 11. Bent; 12. Deal; 14. Trickle; 17. Elver; 19. Sweep; 22. Parried; 26. Rely; 27. Bore; 28. Martial; 29. Cite; 30. Teak; 31. Imposed; 32. Side.
- DOWN: 2. Barrel; 3. Treble; 4. Scout; 5. Centre; 6. Mince; 7. Extol; 12. Deep; 13. Avar; 15. Kneer; 16. Espy; 18. Reptile; 20. Wrecks; 21. Elated; 24. Alarm; 24. Rattle; 25. Doted.

Clues Down

1. One beverage.
2. . . . and another.
3. Turn round.
4. Vegetable.
5. Innate.
6. Worn-out.
10. Riddle.
12. Circulated.
13. Fall.
14. Annoy.
16. Commemorate.
17. Taken in still.

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

VESSEL	DUE	SAILING FOR
S.S. HALEAKALA	31st Oct	Manila (Cargo only)
M.V. DONA ANICETA	Late Nov.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BENGAL	Early Dec.	Pacific Coast.
M.V. BENARES	Early Dec.	Honolulu & Pacific Coast.
M.V. ESCALANTE	Early Jan.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BALI	Late Jan.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.

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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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"FOYANG"	Shanghai D.L. 1st Nov.
"HUPH"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 6th Nov.
"NEWCHWANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 7th Nov.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Batavia & Macassar 4 p.m. 9th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"RUPEH"	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Foochow 3rd Nov.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore D.L. 4th Nov.
"FUKIEN"	Shanghai 7th Nov.
"TSINAN"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 10th Nov.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"PATSHAN"	Arrives 1 p.m. 31st Oct.
	Sails 00.01 a.m. 2nd Nov.
	Arrives 2.30 p.m. 4th Nov.
	Sails 4 a.m. 6th Nov.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLENAPP"	Early Nov. U.K. via Straits.
"SINKIANG"	Mid Nov. do.

Sailing

"GLENSTRAE"	1st Week Dec.	L'pool via Strait
NEW YORK SERVICE		

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS"	8th Nov. New York.

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Sailing

"YOHOW"	2nd Nov.	Sydney, Melbourne
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S.S. "VANDERBILT VICTORY"	26th Nov. New York & Boston via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama.

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BRITAIN TO AID CHINA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

London Stock Exchange

London, Oct. 29. With nothing new to influence dealings on today's Stock Exchange, the markets generally were quiet although fairly brisk. Sluggishness moved narrowly with some support for medium date stocks while banks also made further advances.

Industrialists were irregular with breweries and electrical supplies and equipment all in some demand. Cable delays between the Cape and London left the latter market to its own devices and some local professional support produced price advances.

There was a revival of interest in oils, where Royal Dutch was featured, rising £1-5-0 to 433-15-0.—Reuter.

Quotations:
Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/75 99-5/10, Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 114½, War Loan, 3½ per cent 107½, Victory Bonds, 3 per cent 122, Saving Bonds 3½ 1955-65, 107-9/16, Saving Bonds 3½ 1960-70, 108-13/16, Saving Bonds 3½ 1965-75, 110, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 11½, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent 1907-20, Canton-Kowloon Railway, 24, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 3 per cent 27, Ling-Tsing U. Hail Ry., 5 per cent 1913-25, Receipts Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London) 48, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent 1911-27, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905-32½, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 27, Mercantile Bank of India, A, 22½, Chartered Bank of India, A, 22½, C. 11-9/16, H.K. Banking Corporation Ltd., 14, Lydenburg Estate 87½, South Africa Townships 26½, Selection Trust 42½, South Africa Turbines 11½, Canadian Pacific 17½, Mexican Eagles 16¼.—Reuter.

New British Steel Merger

London, Oct. 29. It has been announced that a new company is to be formed to carry out a £40,000,000 scheme for the modernisation and development of the South Wales steel and tinplate industry. It is understood that South Wales steel interests have decided that the new hot strip mill and tinplate and sheet cold reduction mills should form one economic unit and be under one ownership and management, or be so closely integrated as to achieve the same result. The new company will acquire appropriate assets including the Guest, Keen, Baldwin plants at Port Talbot and Margam.

The scheme is one of the first results of the establishment of the new Steel Board, which is to carry out the modernisation of the steel industry. The Guest, Keen, Baldwin and Llanelli Steel, for the time being the new company will be a subsidiary of Richard Thomas and Baldwins.—Reuter.

The flow of cotton to the market has subsided to a mere trickle in most parts of the south since the drastic price break with farmers holding onto staple in the months of rebound on the exchanges.

The withholding movement is apparent everywhere in the cotton belt although the degree of selling slack varies.

Sales were down to 10 per cent normal in a number of areas. Some places only in need of immediate cash were disposing of their product.

There was a difference of opinion as to whether the present withholding by farmers was a factor in forcing prices back to a point from which they started the tumble of \$25 to \$30 a bale.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Silver, Ready	159.94
Silver, Forward	148.03
Gold Delivery	98.12
Gold Forward	88.12
Sovereigns	69.00

—Reuter.

G.E. DIVIDEND

New York, Oct. 27. The General Electric company's profit available for dividend for the nine months ended Sept. 30, totalled 1 cent per common share compared with \$1.20 in the same period last year.

President Charles Wilson said earnings this year resulted entirely from income from sources other than sales.—Associated Press.

Negotiations have been initiated by the Textile Industry Control Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs with the British Trade Mission with a view to securing early British technical assistance and shipments of raw materials and machinery for China, according to Chinese press reports.

A long list of the immediate needs of the Chinese textile industry is said to have been submitted to the Mission.

The Shun Pao, one of the leading vernaculars here, in referring to the subject of raw materials, says that China would like to obtain more Australian wool and less Indian cotton, which the paper describes as being generally of an "inferior quality".

Meanwhile, China is reported to be negotiating with Allied Headquarters in Japan for some urgently needed machinery for the Chinese Textile Industry.

The stand taken by the Allied Headquarters, it is learned, is that the application will be favourably considered if China will supply coal and iron of which Japan is short.—Reuter.

Electricity Cuts In Britain

London, Oct. 29. Cuts in electricity covering nearly all Britain were imposed today as a result of the critical coal shortage and widespread use of electric fires on cold autumn morning which has affected the working on all sections of electrified Southern Railway network.

The main lines from Southampton, Portsmouth and the South Coast were among others immobilised for about ten minutes due to reduction of power affecting the electrical signalling system and electrically operated points. According to a Southern Railway spokesman, all trains normally have to stop until the current is restored to full power. The cut which was the biggest of the autumn so far meant that thousands of house-holders had cold breakfasts, cold houses, no shining water and no radio-housewives in some parts of the country being without current for one and a quarter hours.—Reuter.

Storm Signals For Business

Washington, Oct. 27. Government officials eyeing the storm signals of a forthcoming depression urged that public works planning be greatly expanded and that banks batten down on loans.

At the same time the Federal Reserve Board study proposed a central underwriting fund in the Reserve system as a permanent measure to guarantee loans to small businesses to bolster that phase of economy.

A call for caution on bank loans was expressed and the hope that "all bankers were planning for the time when prices and business activity would level off and perhaps would decline, by assuring themselves of ample margin on safety and protection in all assets they acquire."—Associated Press.

STEEL PROFITS

New York, Oct. 30. The United States Steel Corporation reported its third quarter profit at \$33,229,333, equal to 3.11 share compared with 61 cents of the corresponding period in 1945.

It declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1. For the first nine months of 1946, profits were \$107,584, equal to 4.43 compared with 2.85 of the same period last year.—Associated Press.

SHIP FOUNDERS

London, Oct. 29. Four members of the crew are believed to have lost their lives when a British cargo ship, Stanburn, founded off the Tunisian coast, it was reported here today.

The ship was caught in a storm on her way from Algiers to Tunisia to collect a cargo of phosphates.

Signals received at Sfax said that she had sustained serious damage and was sinking. The remainder of the crew were saved.—Reuter.

CONTROLS OFF

Washington, Oct. 30. OPA has announced the decontrol of all fats and oils, including lard, coconut oil, fish oils, inedible tallow and grease.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Limited declared a five per cent dividend on ordinary shares yesterday.—Associated Press.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Oct. 30. The stock market enjoyed a selective early rally behind stocks, rails and industrials but they were unable to follow through and losses ranging from two or more points predominated at the close.

Slumping cotton futures and falling grains apparently chilled speculative and investment enthusiasm.

Losers included Dome Mines, Homestake Mining, Santa Fe and Great Northern.

Gainers included Park and Tilford and American Railway Reefs. Transfers were around 1,400,000 shares.

Dow Jones averages:
Stocks 59.65, 20 Industrials 164.21, 16 Rails 46.52, 10 Utilities 34.38.

Closing stock market quotations:
Alaska Express 14½, Alaska Juneau 5½, American Smelting 49½, American Can 79½, American Telephone 168½, American Tobacco 79½, American Waterworks 13½, Anaconda Copper 35½, Aviation Corporation 8½, Baldwin Locomotive 18½, Barnes & Noble 22½, Bendix Aviation 49½, Bethlehem Steel 91½, Boeing Aircraft 21½, Borden Co. 47½, Canadian Pacific 12½, J. I. Case 34½, Chrysler 77, Colgate 46, Commercial Solvents 19½, Corn Products 66, Dupont 107, Eastman Kodak 205½, Electric Light and Power 144, General Electric 65½, Goodyear 55, Homestake Mining 40, International Harvester 69, International Paper 49½, International Tel. & Tel. 35½, Johns Manville 119½, Kennecott Copper 43½, Montgomery Ward 65½, National Distillers 22½, National Lead 28½, New York Central 15, Packard Motors 6½, Pan-American Airways 13, Pennsylvania R.R. 26½, Radio Corporation 92½, Real Silk 25½, Republic Steel 25½, Reynolds Tobacco 38½, Schenley 56½, Sears Roebuck 36½, Shell Oil 30½, Socony Vacuum 13½, Southern Pacific 41½, Standard Brands 87½, Standard Oil of Calif. 53½, Standard Oil of N.J. 65½, Studebaker 19, Union Bag 26½, Union Carbide 90, U.S. Steel 68½, Westinghouse 23, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 61½.—Associated Press.

Shortage Of Lead

New York, Oct. 29. Supply prospects for lead users were dampened considerably during the past week when a strike shut down the St. Joseph Lead Company's Southeast Missouri mines and mills which produce about one third of the nation's primary lead.

Industry sources said if the shutdown lasts any length of time it will materially reduce the already seriously short supply.

The demand for copper in both domestic and foreign markets continued high. In foreign dealings the price remained firm in a range from 17 to 17½ cents a pound at New York.

A slight lull in steel demand was noted in some sections but inquiries for such products as sheets, bars and plates remained urgent.

Sheetmakers are booked well into 1947. The carbon bar supply remains tight. Alloy bars are being booked for shipment before the end of this year.

Steel scrap supplies are dwindling.—Associated Press.

AUSTRIA AND UNO

Washington, Oct. 29. The United States will support the application by Austria for membership of the United Nations on the ground that Austria is a liberated country rather than a former foe of the United States, the State Department announced today.

"The United States Government recognizes Austria for all purposes, including legal and administrative, as a liberated country, comparable in status to other liberated areas," said the announcement.—Reuter.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Oct. 30. All deliveries of cotton futures declined \$10.00 a bale in the second consecutive day of limit declines.

Heavy overnight accumulation of selling orders encountered only limited demand. Quotations: Dec. 23.15 asked, March 23.90 asked, May 23.32 asked, July 27.40 asked, Oct. 24.05 asked, Dec. 23.70 asked, March 23.20 asked, Midding spot 20.90.—Associated Press.

NO COAL STRIKE

Washington, Oct. 29. President Truman announced yesterday that the coal strike has been averted.

The Government has agreed to start wage discussions on November 1. The present contract remains valid during negotiations.—Reuter.

Pacific Far East Line

Sailing from Hong Kong Trans-Pacific To SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES (LOADS HONG KONG AS INDUCED)

s.s. "Louis Sloss" - - - 9th Nov.
s.s. "China Victory" - - Mid Dec.
s.s. "Herbert D. Croly" Mid Dec.
s.s. "Britain Victory" Late Dec.

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S.S. "WOSANG"	to Bangkok 31st Oct.
S.S. "ESANG"	to Straits & Cakutta via Saigon 8th Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai 6th Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "ESANG"	from Straits & Saigon 5th Nov.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	from Shanghai 2nd Nov.
S.S. "HINSANG"	from Sandakan 31st Oct.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Combo Dock
S.S. "KITSANG"	Bay A.2
S.S. "WOSANG"	Custodian Wharf
S.S. "LOKSANG"	Buoy B.21

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If intending Passengers are requested to register their names as early as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to travel.

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M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE	due from U.K. 2nd Nov.
M.V. "GLENSTRAE"	Talkos Dec.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	Loads for U.K., Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam—Mid Nov.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. NEWBROUGH	due from Australia via Labuan, Mid Nov.
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Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON"	due from Vancouver, Shanghai 11th Nov.
---------------------	--

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"TREVETHOE"	U. K.	31st October
"BENALDER"	U. K.	Early November
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Early November
"GLENIFFER"	U. K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	Mid November
"TREVAYLOR"	U. K.	November
"TREVAN"	U. K.	December
Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMLAMU"	Straits & Bombay	Early November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	November

*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BINFIELD"	Rangoon	Discharging
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"BINFIELD"	Straits, Madras, Calcutta,	4th November

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Sidky Pasha
Needs A
Rest

Cairo, Oct. 29.
The health of Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, was giving rise to some anxiety among his friends to-night in view of a medical bulletin which advised some days complete rest.

A full meeting of the Egyptian treaty delegations has been summoned for Thursday instead of Saturday because according to the Arab Independent newspaper Al Mokattam, the conditions necessitate a quick examination of the position.

Events here are believed to be moving rapidly to a decision on the proposals which Sidky Pasha brought back from London.

This decision will affect the immediate future of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Independent newspapers today supported Sidky Pasha's appeal to the nation to preserve calm at this important moment.

The Opposition press splashed Mr. Attlee's statement—in which he said no change in the status of the Sudan was contemplated—and called on Sidky Pasha to resign and pre-empted his early resignation and the fall of the Government.

—Reuter.

Truman's
Attitude
Criticism

Cairo, Oct. 30.
Good friendship between the United States and the Arab nations was "impossible to achieve" as long as President Truman did not change his attitude towards Palestine, an Arab League bulletin said yesterday.

Commenting on President Truman's views expressed to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, it said: "President Truman's views are illogical and unjust. His insistence on the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine is merely an excuse to interfere in Palestine affairs."

"Mr. Truman does not realize that the Arab nations consider the entrance of any further Jewish immigrants to Palestine as an extreme danger to their existence and that the Arabs are determined to protect themselves by using all weapons," Associated Press.

MAN-HUNT

Bristol, Oct. 29.
Bristol police kept a close watch throughout last night on all West country roads for Alfred Farham (31) and Leonard Edward Cross (24) who yesterday escaped from Torquator (Gloucestershire), "Star Class" prison.

Farham was sentenced to 15 years by a court martial in August 1944 for murder. Cross was, at the Old Bailey in January 1945, given five years' penal servitude for wounding a policeman.

—Reuter.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 0.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—"Broadcast to the Stars".
12.45 p.m.—The Casa Loma Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestra Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Variety.

1.35 p.m.—With Meyerbeer.
2.00 p.m.—Class Music.
2.30 p.m.—Music with a Lullaby.
3.00 p.m.—"Pickled at Random".

3.30 p.m.—Variety.

3.50 p.m.—Studio Hall Concert at the Piano.

4.00 p.m.—Reginald Foort at the Organ.

4.30 p.m.—London Relay News.

4.45 p.m.—Dance Music.

5.00 p.m.—From the "Shores of Lullaby".

5.15 p.m.—Opera: Vocal Gems.

5.30 p.m.—London Transcriptions: Service: "Adventure of Julia" No. 8.

5.45 p.m.—"The Old Woman Story".

6.00 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

6.30 p.m.—London Relay News.

6.45 p.m.—Symphony from Verdi's "Aida".

7.00 p.m.—Mrs. Birch—Concerto No. 1.

7.15 p.m.—Minor for Violin & Orchestra.

7.30 p.m.—Close Down.

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"High Principle To
Commit Suicide"

"In Japan it is regarded as a very high principle to commit suicide to atone for a mistake or the failure to discharge a responsibility," said Araki Kaname in the course of his testimony at yesterday's hearing of the case against Kyoda Shigeru, charged with having committed a War Crime on the High Seas in October, 1942.

Answering further questions by the Defence Counsel, Araki said he did not see the actual closing of the hatches, but could tell by the noise that they were being closed. Up to 3 p.m. on the day the ship was torpedoed, he had nothing to eat or drink.

At 5 p.m. a "boy" brought seven ounces of canned food to the bridge and this was shared by him with two other members of the crew.

Before the "Lisbon Maru" sailed from Hong Kong, it was found that the number of life-belts on board was insufficient. The master lodged a strong complaint with the Harbour Commandant and succeeded in obtaining 2,700 life belts, sufficient for all personnel on board. There were also some rafts on board but witness did not know how they were used when the ship sank.

The "Lisbon Maru" was a cargo boat and some of the POWs were quartered below the water line. The ship should not, according to regulations, have been allowed to leave port owing to the lack of adequate life saving apparatus. When the ship was inspected early in September 1942, it was not known how many passengers would be carried. Between this date and Sept. 25, the Shipping Inspector did not come aboard again.

Witness believed the ship left port under such circumstances because "an order was received from the Army."

In ordinary circumstances one could not disobey an Army order, but when such an order was against humane principles and endangered lives, it would not be irrational to disobey such orders.

In cases where the lives of many people were endangered, it was not the concern of one person only. The sacrificing of one life to save many would not be against humane principles.

The master of the "Lisbon Maru" was suffering from dengue fever during the voyage and remained in his cabin, except when his presence on the bridge was required. After the ship had been torpedoed, he stayed on the bridge.

Re-examined, witness said that he came to the conclusion that the master might commit suicide because he had been informed by the Chief Engineer, who served with the master on the "Calcutta Maru," which was also sunk, that the master had a high sense of responsibility.

If witness were the captain of a ship carrying troops and the O.C. Troops gave orders for the ship to be scuttled while troops were still on board, he would disobey the order.

Replying to the President, witness stated that though the "Lisbon Maru" was not fully equipped with life saving apparatus, he was bound to obey the clearing order from the Harbour Commandant. There was no higher authority to whom he could appeal. In the opinion of witness, the master of the "Lisbon Maru" should have disobeyed the orders of the O.C. Troops. The fact that he did not disobey the order was regretted by all seamen.

The master should have lowered the sampans and rafts into the sea. As far as he knew, no enquiry was held by the Japanese authorities into the loss of the "Lisbon Maru."

To Mr. Takahashi, witness said that he himself did not make any suggestions to the master regarding assistance to POWs.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

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Soviet
Industry
Progress

Moscow, Oct. 29.
Figures for the third quarter of 1946 indicate that most Soviet industries are making progress in the new five-year plan.

Automobile production was reported to have increased almost one and half times compared with the same period last year. Metallurgical equipment production was double. The output of machinery and equipment for the oil industry was "greatly expanded."

Mass production of railway cars and locomotives was resumed. Mass production of agricultural machinery was "being arranged." Machines for light textiles and other branches of industry were "under specific planning."

"Pravda" commented that "but with all these achievements the tempo of reconversion cannot be hailed as completely sufficient."—Associated Press.

CONFIDENCE IN
TSALDARIS

Athens, Oct. 29.
Full confidence in the Greek Prime Minister, Constantinos Tsaldaris, was expressed today by the parliamentary members of the Royalist Populist Party after a three hour meeting, at which the Premier reported on his unsuccessful negotiations for a broader Cabinet.

A statement issued afterwards said: "The parliamentary majority will not accept any Premier in a coalition Cabinet other than our own leader Tsaldaris."

The meeting also approved the future programme of the Cabinet which was submitted by Mr. Tsaldaris to the opposition leaders during negotiations.

—Reuter.

Molotov Denounces Talk
Of A New World War

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have no illusions regarding the practicability at present of establishing absolute voting equality among the nations of the world," he said. "Until we are able to establish a world government based on proportional representation there will be no argument for the veto. But a compromise between these two positions is not only necessary, but possible," he added.

Mr. Molotov began his "maiden speech" to the General Assembly at a few minutes after 9 p.m. Speaking in Russian before a packed Assembly, Mr. Molotov declared the fact that the Security Council took no action on China and said it made a great mistake, reflecting on its authority in the handling of the Persian issue.

"Instead of overthrowing Franco, they have strengthened his regime," Mr. Molotov declared.

Saying that Greek fascists were acting with the help of the British occupation troops, Mr. Molotov described the presence of foreign troops in certain countries as "a greatly disturbing factor in international relations."

The Security Council should have the right to investigate the presence of troops of one member of the United Nations on the territory of another.

The Soviet Union had declared this and saw no reason why other should not do the same.

The question of veto had been raised in order to divert attention from other important questions," said Mr. Molotov.

Though few in the crowded chamber could understand what Mr. Molotov was saying, all gazed intently at the figure on the speaker's rostrum as he read a prepared speech in Russian.

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VARIANCE

New York, Oct. 30.
The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has announced the withdrawal of four prominent sponsors, including former Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes.

In a letter, Ickes told the Council that "considerable variance exists between our points of view with respect to certain matters affecting Russia" and added, "for instance, I understand the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has fully endorsed Wallace's position with respect to the control of atomic energy, as opposed to the Russian plan."—Associated Press.

Gourlay
In The Box

Gairo, Oct. 29.
Lieutenant Kenneth A. Gourlay (27) who faces charges of libelling the Sixth Airborne Division in Palestine and libelling Sir John Shaw, the former Palestine Chief Secretary entered the witness box today, the second day of his court martial in Kaar el Nil Barracks here.

Allegedly the libel occurred in an article in "The Citadel" which called for the recall of the British Sixth Airborne Division from Palestine and of Sir John Shaw.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Edward Haim, submitted there was no case to answer as the article was not libellous and could not bear innuendoes attributed by the prosecution. The submission was overruled.

The accused, giving evidence, said he only wrote the article after assurances that the matter had official approval and he had no idea that the article might be libellous.

He added that his sources of information gave him "sufficient justification" for the statements in his article and he stated that he "honestly believed" what he wrote.—Reuter.

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NSW Beat
Queensland

Brisbane, Oct. 29.
New South Wales scoring 212 for five in the second innings of the final day today, beat Queensland by five wickets in a Sheffield Shield match here today.

A fine opening stand of 153 by A. Morris and K. Carmody laid the foundation for victory. In fine weather on an easy wicket both batsmen gave a masterly display, especially Morris, who stayed two hours 18 minutes for 98, Carmody made 63.

Morris, who may open for Australia in the Tests, is considered by critics to be one of the best left-handers since W. Bardsley.

Needing 59 to win after the first wicket had fallen, Ellis caused a partial collapse when taking three wickets for four runs in two overs, including Barnes for duck. His final analysis was four wickets for 41.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE CUP

Melbourne, Oct. 29.
The Melbourne Cup, running over two miles on November 5, has developed into an open betting race now that Bernborough, Australia's wonder horse, who created a new Australian record this season when winning 15 successive races, is not running.

The biggest betting transaction has been for the lowly-weighted Proctor, with six stone 11 pounds, who has been backed to win \$20,000, while On Target, with seven stone 11 pounds, and Spam, with eight stone four pounds, are both supported to win \$15,000.—Reuter.

No Strike
By H. K.
Stevadores

All fears of a stevedore strike tomorrow were dispelled last night when, at an extraordinary general meeting of members of the Chap Yin Stevedoring Association, it was unanimously decided to accept the counter-proposals put forward by contracting parties or employers.

The meeting was held at the premises of the Association in Yau-mai and was attended by well over 700 members.

Mr. Wong Tai Chiu was in the Chair and, after recounting to members all that had taken place since the submission of demands to employers, laid before them the counter-proposals which had been received, in order that they might express their views.

After a short discussion it was, amid much hand-clapping and cheering, unanimously decided that the counter-proposals be accepted in toto.

Mr. Wong exhorted members to respect the laws of the Colony at all times and not to do anything which might bring discredit upon themselves or cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Wong also took the opportunity of placing on record his deep appreciation of the kind and sympathetic attitude of the Labour Office to representatives of the Association.

Batavia, Oct. 29.
Major-General J. F. R. Forman, former Chief of Staff, Allied Headquarters, Java, was today appointed British representative to the technical sub-committee set up to effect a "cease-fire" between Allied and Indonesian forces in Java, "as rapidly as possible."—Reuter.

The following has been selected to play in a cricket match between Land Forces (Hong Kong) and Land Forces (Kowloon) today on the Cricket Club ground:

Hong Kong:—Lieut. Phelps (Capt.) (Forces Educ.), Lieut. Barnes (G.I.), Cpl. Griffiths (C.A.), Cpl. Phelps (G.O.P.), Cpl. Harman (A.), L/C. W. B. (Camp), QMS Andrews (11 C.E.), L/C. Wellings (Camp), Pte. Young (Camp), Pte. Cross (Camp) and Sgm. Cottrill (H.K. Sig. Coy.).

Kowloon:—Capt. Gunder (15 C.C.S.), Cpl. Tar-

SAYANI
WINS THE
CAM'SHIRE

Newmarket, Oct. 30.
Sayani won the Cambridgeshire Handicap here today with Claro second and Toronto third.

The betting was: Sayani 100 to 9, Claro 23 to 1, and Toronto 34 to 1. There were 34 runners.

Sayani won by a head. A head also separated the second and third.

France thus won the autumn double, having won the Cesarewitch with Monsieur L'Amiral.

Sayani is the first horse ever to win this race carrying nine stone four pounds. He was ridden by the Australian-born jockey Togo Johnstone.—Reuter.

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Club Beat
"Bermuda"

Club "A" beat H.M.S. Bermuda by five points to three in a friendly Rugby game at the Valley Road today. Bermuda was unlucky to lose, in addition to leading up the last two minutes, they played better as a team than the Club whose outsidelers lacked cohesion.

After 10 minutes play Studman the Bermuda fly-half, started a movement which ended in Evans scoring a good try in the corner.

Evans evaded three would-be tacklers before he crossed the line. The goal kick was unsuccessful. The Club forwards were playing well together and they kept the ball in the Bermuda half to the rest of the first half. Club forwards were constantly harassed by poor passing.

In the second half it was a fun and battle with the Bermuda outsidelers periodically making ground through good running and handing. Studman played soundly at fly half for Bermuda and Williams, the full back, did well with several long and accurate kicks. Two minutes before time Ingham made an unsuccessful attempt at a drop goal from five yards inside the Bermuda half. He recovered the ball and ran through passing to Clement and then through passing to Clement and then through passing to Clement.

Taylor was a good converser with the Club forwards, doing sterling work in the line and warping Hilbert and Wood were prominent among the Bermuda forwards.

H.M.S. Bermuda:—Williams, Evans, Jordan, Long and Bumbly, Studman, Claveley, Bond, Peadar, Stevens, Warren, Harvey Hilbert, Copley and Wood.

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